FBIS DAILY REPORT

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South Asia

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REPORTAGE ON REBEL ACTIVITY, CONDITIONS

'Counterrevolutionary Elements' Arrested

GF151754 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] With the arrest of a number of counterrevolutionary elements who on the orders of their imperialist masters--led by the United States and its black allies--carried out a series of terrorist acts near Teyvareh district, Ghowr Province, where they caused unrest and tension, the criminal and mercenary agents of U.S. imperialism have been disgraced once again.

A Ghowr Province official said: The resistance groups, with the cooperation of the toiling masses of Ghowr Province and the security forces, have arrested these counterrevolutionary elements. They were equipped with various U.S., Chinese and Pakistani weapons and a number of handgrenades.

Thus, with the elimination of this criminal gang, the toiling inhabitants of Teyvareh district and its environs are able to live peacefully and carry on with their normal activities.

Resistance in Konarha

LD151349 [Editorial Report] Paris LE MATIN in French on 24 and 25 March carries on pages 11 and 9 respectively two reports of 1,200 and 1,800 words by Herve Chabalier on his recent visit to the Soviet-controlled Konarha Valley region of Afghanistan. The first article describes how the Soviets are using armored MI 24 and MI 25 helicopters and tanks to control and "clean up" the valley. Chabalier reports that the mojahedin rebels have no modern weapons, are low on ammunition, work in small groups "often under the direction of the tribal leader," have no radio liaison and lack any medical organization. Rather than resist the Soviet forces, Chabalier says, they withdraw. He reports signs that napalm and skin-irritant gas have been used by the Russians. He also reports an "exodus of civilians" and a "rebel retreat" toward Pakistan. The 25 March reportage is the first in a series in which Chabalier relates his encounters with the rebels. At a Jam'iat-e Eslami outpost just inside Pakistan, Chabalier is "able to confirm" that members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan have been defecting in increasing numbers since the Soviet invasion, although there are fears of reprisals against defectors' families.

LE MATIN on 26 and 28 March carries on pages 9 and 13 respectively two further Herve Chabalier reports on his visit to the Konarha region of Afghanistan. In the first article Chabalier describes the daily life of the rebels and a visit to (Baraloo), a rebel village now occupied entirely by guerrillas, the women and children having been sent to Pakistan.

In the final article in this series Chabalier describes the lack of communications between different rebel groups and reports on a meeting with a man who had just fled from Kabul. The refugee reported that resistance was growing in the city. Chablier reports that the rebels find it difficult to understand why the West is not giving them the weapons they so desperately need: "Tell them that, unless somebody helps us, we will not be able to hold out," he reports one rebel figure as pleading.

Soviet Offensive Launched

LD160849 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 14 Apr 80 p 1

[Samir 'Abd al-Muttalib report: "Soviets Begin Spring Offensive in Afghanistan"

[Text] London--Prof Burhanuddin Rabbani, representative of the Afghan rebel alliance, has told AL-ITTIHAD that the Soviet occupation forces in Afghanistan, beginning this month, launched a large-scale "spring offensive" with various weapons against Muslim rebel positions. The Muslim rebels, he said, have so far received no worthwhile aid from the Islamic countries, contrary to the pledges they made at the Islamabad conference, whose resolutions have not all been implemented.

Rabbani said that in their offensive, which covered four provinces, the Soviets have used the most up-to-date bombers, helicopters equipped with rockets, napalm and chemical weapons. They have attacked rebels and unarmed villages where a large number of women and children have died.

The representatives of the Afghan rebel alliance, who is attending the meetings of the world Islamic conference in London, said the Soviet offensive covered the provinces of Konarha, Badakhshan, Nangarhar and Paktia.

He said: "Had we not prepared ourselves with our limited resources the Soviets would have crushed us and liquidated the revolution." He said that thanks to their courage and bravery the rebels have been able to hold to their positions and force the Soviets to withdraw from many positions they occupied as well as to inflict heavy losses in lives and materiel on the enemy.

Rabbani expressed the belief that the Soviets will step up their ferocious attack on the rebels beginning next month, when the snow melts and movement of armor and military vehicles in mountains and valleys becomes easier.

Speaking about aid before the Islamic Conference meeting, Rabbani said: "Most unfortunately so far we have not received any aid from any Islamic country, not even from those countries which were very enthusiastic at the Islamabad conference. Also we have heard nothing from the relief committee which the conference decided to set up as none of the conference resolutions have been implemented."

Rabbani added: "The Muslim rebels have despaired of conferences, statements and declarations that lead to nothing." He said: "Our Soviet enemies take the statements of support and promises of aid for us seriously and therefore escalate the fighting, mobilize new forces and dispatch destructive weapons to the battle. Therefore, this method exposes us to untold dangers and horror unnecessarily."

Speaking to AL-ITTIHAD after addressing the conference, Rabbani praised aid offered by peoples and expressed the hope that governments will offer at least a small portion of the aid they promised. He also praised AL-ITTIHAD, which he said "has shared our concern and problems from the beginning."

Concluding, Rabbani praised the prevailing coordination and understanding among the rebel alliance, which includes five parties. He expressed the hope that Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan, led by Hikmatyar, will shortly join the alliance. He said that the establishment of the alliance has led to several positive results, most important of which has been the setting up of a supreme command and a military committee which is now distributing arms and undertaking planning for military operations and coordination between the various fighting units in the country.

Karachi Report on Fighting

BK161047 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] According to latest reports, mojahedin in Afghanistan ambushed a large convoy between (Garwaiz) and (Kankani) on Wednesday killing 2 Soviet military advisers, 6 Soviet soldiers, 5 Afghan troops and wounding 12 Afghan troops after destroying several military vehicles and capturing supplies.

They ambushed another military convoy on Ghazni-Qandahar road on Sunday near (Charhe Safar), killing 5 persons in the ambush and destroying 5 military vehicles.

Mojahedins also ambushed 2 other large conveys on the Kabul-Jalalabad highway last week, killing 5 soldiers and destroying 6 military vehicles.

In Oruzgan Province, mojahedins, who already controlled most of the province, attacked (Beroduaz) and (?wiped out) one platoon, capturing most of them along with arms and ammunition. Mojahedins are also closing in on the town of (Tarinkov).

In Qandahar Province, mojahedins attacked Soviet and Afghan troops in and around Qandahar on Tuesday, inflicting heavy casualties on them. In Laghman and Parvan provinces, mojahedins cut off roads by destroying bridges and culverts to deny the enforcement and supply to the Soviet and Afghan troops who have come under severe attacks by the mojahedins in the area.

Garrison Capture Claimed

BK141650 Hong Kong AFP in English 1646 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Peshawar, 14 Apr (AFP)--Moslem rebels attacked a small garrison in Afghanistan's Helmand Province last week and forced it to surrender, the rebel Hezb-e Eslam organisation announced here today.

The communique said Kabul government's representative in Baghran town had been killed "with a number of other Russian puppets" in the attack.

Nine rebels were said to have been killed and one wounded. A total of 300 Kalashnikov sub-machine guns and three heavy automatic weapons were captured.

The communique added that an Afghan military convoy was attacked by rebels a week ago in the Ma'ruf district of the southern province of Qandahar.

Twenty-five soldiers were killed, three Russians captured, and a truck was burned in the fight, the communique said. One rebel was wounded.

INTERIOR MINISTER VISITS PAKTIA PROVINCE

LD152202 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Interior Minister Sayyed Mohammad Golabzy went to Gardez, the capital of Paktia Province, this morning and after inspecting the police unit of Paktia Province talked with the governor, the general commander of the army and the secretary of the provincial party committee. The interior minister returned to Kabul this afternoon.

PASHTUN TRIBES ISSUE STATEMENT ON PAKISTANI INTERFERENCE

LD152136 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The autonomous Pashtun tribes at a tribal meeting have issued a statement noting that recently representatives of capitalist states, during a visit to Pakistan, came to the autonomous tribal belt and visited the so-called refugee camps of Afghanistan. What was the purpose of their visit? The statement asks if they are (?supporting) Islam why are they not visiting the 4 million Palestinian Muslim refugees in their camps? Why have they not gone to Jerusalem, which is occupied by Israel? It is obvious they are seeking their own colonial interests. That is why they use the Afghan episode as a pretext and start war with us. We believe that visits here of the representatives of such countries and the so-called talk with refugees are contrary to the Government of Afghanistan and cannot deceive us.

In the statement of the autonomous Pashtun tribes, it is noted that in fact there is no question of a war between Islam and infidels. But the United States, Britain and China want to create war here and with the help of the Pakistan rulers cause (?great) damage to our land.

The decision of the meeting, addressed to the Pashtun brothers, states: The Pakistani military dictatorship and its allies are preparing for war on our soil with great speed. If we remain quiet and do not condemn these actions, the flames of war will sweep through our own homes. The decision of this meeting points out this danger to all Muslims of Pakistan whether they are civil or military.

The meeting of the autonomous Pashtun tribes appealed to (?the rebels) not (?to loiter) or to arm or to entrench themselves on our soil. Do not make our soil a base for bandits. End sending arms to our territory. Do not threaten the Soviet Union or Afghanistan from our soil.

KARMAL ATTENDS LENIN BIRTHDAY MEETING IN KABUL

LD152136 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] A grand meeting of the Central Committee and the Kabul city party committee was held this afternoon at the Delkosha Palace on the occasion of the 110th birth anniversary of V.I. Lenin, the founder of the communist party, the great leader of the October Socialist Revolution and the founder of the first socialist state and the leader of the international working class and all the toilers of the world.

Taking part in the meeting were Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; members of the PDPA Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo; members of the Revolutionary Council and the Revolutionary Council Presidium; members of the Council of Ministers; army and civil cadres of the party; representatives of the social organization; the ambassador of the USSR and ambassadors of socialist states in Kabul.

The meeting was chaired by Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee. Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Revolutionary Council of Presidium, made a detailed speech on Lenin's birth. The speech was greeted by applause at every step. The meeting ended in revolutionary fervor.

MRS GANDHI LEAVES NEW DELHI FOR ZIMBABWE CELEBRATIONS

BK160802 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] A warm and affectionate sendoff was given to Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi when she left New Delhi this morning for Dar-es-Salaam on her way to Salisbury to attend the independence celebrations of Zimbabwe. A large number of people including her cabinet colleagues were present at the airport. She was accompanied by External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao.

Speaking to newsmen, Mrs Gandhi said India has always supported freedom struggles and it is important for her to show solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe in their new phase of development.

Asked whether she would meet President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan at Salisbury, she said she would meet most of the leaders who will be taking part in the independence celebration.

On her way to Salisbury, Mrs Gandhi will halt for a night at Dar-es-Salaam and will have talks with Tanzanian President Dr Nyerere.

MEXICO TO SUPPLY 1 MILLION TONS OF OIL TO INDIA

BK160509 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Mexico has indicated that it is ready to give 1 million tons of crude oil to India during 1980-81. This followed talks between visiting Mexican Minister for Industrial Development and Natural Resources Jose Andres de Oteyza and Petroleum Minister Virendra Patil in New Delhi yesterday.

Mexico has also agreed to consider India's request for enhanced supply of phosphoric acid for producting phosphatic fertilisers. Patil told De Oteyza about India's capability in the field of oil exploration and suggested an exchange of experts for mutual benefit.

The Mexican minister showed a keen interest in the Indian drugs and pharmaceuticals industry and said his country is interested in a program for the production of basic drugs.

CARTER, BREZHNEV SEND MESSAGES TO GANDHI

BK151624 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Several world leaders have expressed relief over Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi escaping unhurt in the attempted knife attack on her yesterday. They include President Carter of the United States, Soviet President Mr Brezhnev, French President Giscard d'Estaing, Pakistan President Gen Ziaul Haq and Sri Lanka President Mr Jayewardene.

Leaders from different political parties have also condemned the incident. Vice President Mr Hidayatullah has sent a message expressing shock. The Pondicherry and Goa assemblies also condemned the incident.

BRIEFS

TRADE TEAM TO CHINA--New Delhi, 7 Apr (AFP)--A trade and industry delegation will visit China in June next, PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) news agency reported today. The visit, at the invitation of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade, was sponsored by the India-China chamber of commerce and industry. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1445 GMT 7 Apr 80 BK]

DAWN SCORES CARTER SANCTIONS AGAINST IRAN

BK160439 Karachi DAWN in English 10 Apr 80 p 9

[Editorial: "A Hasty Move"]

[Text] The American decision to break off ties with Iran and impose economic sanctions is a hasty move which is hardly expected to secure the release of the American hostages held since November. On the contrary, this can only lead to an escalation of the crisis which will obviously have far-reaching and adverse repercussions on the peace and security in the Persian Gulf region. Given the tension that has built up in the area in the wake of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, the American action appears to be precipitate and unjustified, especially when it will evidently harm Washington's long-term interests in the Gulf region, without as much as achieving the immediate objective of securing the release of the hostages. Moreover, members of the Carter administration have been talking about the military options available to the United States, which again may impair the prospect of a peaceful resolution of the dispute. This can only lead to a confrontation which will be an unfortunate development in the present circumstances in view of the fact that with the passage of time, the hostages issue had somehow ceased to excite the furor it previously did, preventing the exercise of quiet diplomacy. With the physical well-being of the hostages being testified to by impartial observers from time to time, no urgent grounds really existed for the imposition of sanctions at this point of time.

Assuming that the U.S. move is not influenced by President Carter's election strategy, one can only emphasize the need for greater moderation and patience than have so far been exercised. By overlooking Iran's own domestic compulsions and the realities of the situation in Tehran, the United States is strengthening the hands of the extremists and undermining the position of the moderates on whom it will essentially have to depend for the resolution of the hostages crisis. Politically, post-revolution Iran is still in transition and the multiple centres of power have yet to give way to a single central authority. Obviously, this has had its impact on the negotiations that have been taking place to resolve the hostages issue. But this calls for greater understanding, since the election of the majlis scheduled for later this month should help to clarify the political processes and eliminate much of the confusion which prevails.

Although the militant students will ultimately be required to moderate their stand, it is time the United States took a closer look at the grievances of the Iranian students. They are symptomatic of the deep resentment the entire nation feels against 3 decades of blatant American interference in the affairs of Iran through the conduit of a corrupt and autocratic monarchical system. If the Iranians want to be reassured that the past pattern of exploitation and interference is not to be repeated, one can hardly blame them. Iranian sensitivities are all the more understandable given the record of the monarchy in Iran which plundered the country with the overt backing of the United States, which in turn was provided a political and strategic foothold in the region. Only some definitive and credible guarantees from Washington to rectify past injustices and to respect Iranian independence scrupulously in the future would create a climate favourable for a peaceful solution of the dispute.

PRESIDENT HAQ LEAVES FOR ZIMBABWE CELEBRATIONS

BK160641 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq left Karachi this morning for Salisbury where he will lead the Pakistani delegation at the Zimbabwe independence celebration. The delegation also includes Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi. Sino Governor Lt Gen S.M. Abbasi was among those who saw off the president at the airport. Prior to his departure, the president met the President of Republic of Maldives Maumoon Aboul Gayoom who made a brief stopover at Karachi on his way to (?Qatar).

CHIEF OF STAFF GEN SHADMEHR NOTES SOVIET TROOP MOVEMENTS

LD161040 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] Major General Shadmehr, the chief of staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, speaking to the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran today confirmed the Soviet Union troop movements in the region of the Caucasus, the border between Iran and the USSR. He said: The Soviet Union's forces have carried out some maneuvers inside their own territory recently. Their actions have been closely watched by the border guards of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and there have been no indications of any formation of their military forces to violate Iranian territory.

Yesterday and today foreign news agencies have quoted Carter's adviser Brzezinski and the spokesman for the U.S. State Department and have reported Soviet military movements in the region of the Caucasus, the border between Iran and the USSR. You can now hear our interview with the chief of staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran about this matter: [begin recording]

[Question] General Shadmehr, according to a report received from the PARS NEWS AGENCY by the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Soviet troops have carried out movements in the Caucasus, the border between Iran and the USSR. [Words indistinct] could you please explain the situation to our dear listeners?

[Answer] The troop movements are not limited to recent days, maneuvers have been going on for some time. As we have understood it, the Soviet troops are carrying out maneuvers and our border guards have been watching their activities. We gather that these movements are not for [words indistinct] purposes. [end recording]

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Red Cross Team on Hostages

TA151540 London BBC World Service in English at 1500 GMT 15 Apr 80

[From newsreel]

[Text] Three of the four members of the International Red Cross team who visited the United States hostages in their embassy in Tehran yesterday have now given details about their findings. Roger Cooper reports from Tehran:

[Begin recording] Dr Mansur Shamsa, the chief executive of Iran's Red Lion and Sun Society, the local equivalent of the Red Cross, described their mental and physical state as "excellent." He also commented favorably on their diet and the medical attention they are already getting. He noted that several hostages had mild skin complaints, but said these were being treated. One of the militant students qualified as a doctor 2 years ago, he said, and he is always available for consultation. The heart specialist who treats Ayatollah Khomeyni has also visited the hostages several times, Dr Shamsa added.

The representative in Iran of the International Red Cross was slightly less enthusiastic than Dr Shamsa, but he too said that the overall condition of the hostages was "satisfactory in the circumstances:" He also said the students had kept to their side of the bargain and made the visit possible and had not tried what he called "any tricks." The important point he said was that the team had seen all the hostages, and seen them in their place of normal confinement. This included the small number of hostages held in solitary confinement, some of whom had not been seen for several months.

Finally, Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i, Tehran's spiritual leader and the third member of the team, said that the liveing conditions of the hostages were "excellent and better than I had expected." He added that they had acces to a large library, of which one of the hostages is acting as librarian.

It is understood that the International Red Cross will now prepare a written report on the visit and this will be submitted only to the Iranian Government. [end recording]

U.S. Blamed for Student's Death

LD152112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The Islamic Association of Iranian Students in the United States and Canada announced that, contrary to the claim of American officials concerning the suicide of an Iranian student in America, this student was martyred after many months of torture and harassment by the American mercenaries for having a photograph of Imam Khomeyni. A member of the Islamic Association of Iranian Students in America has sent us a report concerning this matter, which you now hear: [begin recording]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We are from God and to Him is our return. [Koranic verse] The world-devouring American imperialism is indulging in every trick and using every means in its final moments of life. When they discovered that they were facing 35 million Muslim, committed Iranians in Iran, they imagined that inside America they could force Muslim students to submit to them through use of fear and terror. The Americans are unaware of the fact that wherever Muslims go they hear the calls of: God is great, Khomeyni is the leader. One example of the tricks of this Western criminal nation is the torturing of one of our brothers, Rizhan Ashtiyani, for having a photograph of Imam Khomeyni in his house.

After nearly 3 months of detention in prison, house and mental asylum, last Sunday they martyred him in the mental asylum. The members and the well-wishers of the Islamic Association of Students in America, Chicago branch, and other Muslim compatriot brothers and sisters, have organized demonstrations in Chicago and Nebraska to protest against this inhumane action by America. God willing, tomorrow the body of our martyred brother will be transported to Iran. We express our condolences to the Iranian nation and the leader of the revolution on the occasion of the martyrdom of our beloved brother. Death to world-devouring American imperialism. Greetings to the uncompromising leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, Imam Khomeyni! Long live the fight of the oppressed against the oppressors throughout the world!

[Signed] Islamic Association of the Iranian Students in America and Canada, Chicago branch. [end recording]

Student Statement 110 on Death

LD161130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy have issued statement 110 in connection with the martyrdom of the Muslim struggling Iranian student Rizhan Ata'i Ashtiyani. The statement reads as follows:

The repeated killings and massacres committed by the American ruling circles throughout the world, (?together) with their crimes, intervention and also their savage behavior against the struggling Iranians have disgraced them so badly that they have no more opportunity for (further) deception and fraudulence. Our great zealous people are followers of Islam and stand and will stand against all criminals, under the teaching of dear Islam and the idol-breaking imam, and will destroy all the hollow powers with the arms of judgement.

The committed Muslim Iranians resident in America are also part of the same nation and they follow the same path and have one single aim. They will not retreat one single step because of this savage behavior and cowardly killing.

Once again, we congratulat the gracious family and the martyr-breeding nation of Iran which is facing America on the martyrdom of our Muslim brother student. We will participate in the funeral ceremonies of the martyr from Tehran University Mosque toward the den of espionage.

Demonstration in Dubai on Break

JN140927 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] In a dispatch from Dubai, the correspondent of the radio and television of the Islamic Republic of Iran has said that the Iranian nationals there have held a celebration at the Iranian Consulate on the severance of relations between Iran and the United States and on getting rid of the last satanic link of subservience to the greedy and aggressive United States.

The loyal Iranians in Dubai expressed their full solidarity with the Islamic republic's government and their full support its measures against the decisions of the United States, the bloodsucker of peoples, to impose political and economic sanctions against Iran and its mojahid people, who are determined to stand fast against all their enemies and the enemies of Islam in order to protect their sovereignty, national independence and Islamic dignity.

A number of Iranians delivered speeches during the celebration. The imam's representative in Dubai, Hojjat ol-Eslam (Seyyed Reza Barqa'i[illegible]), then said: May the enemies of the Islamic revolution inside and outside Iran die in their spite. The unjust decisions of the enemies have but strengthened the unity of all the factions of the Iranian people. The factions expressed to the nation's imam their full readiness to defend the country, every single inch of our holy soil and Islam in spite of all the seeds of hypocrisy being sown by traitor Saddam Husayn.

At the end of the celebration, the evening prayers were performed at the Iranian Consulate in Dubai led by Hojjat ol-Eslam (Barqa'ini). The Iranian nationals raised their hands, praying for further victory for the Islamic revolution in Iran and asking God to reinforce the Iranian people's unity against their enemies and the enemies of Islam and Muslims.

PLO To Aid Against U.S.

JN1519 43 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Abu Mayzar, the PLO spokesman, has stressed that the Palestinian revolutionaries will fight at the side of Iran against any U.S. military intervention.

While pointing at the U.S. threat to use force if all other means fail, Abu Mayzar said that the Palestinian revolutionaries will stand at the side of the Iranian people. Abu Mayzar confirmed that the Palestinian revolution considers the Iranian Revolution as its strategic ally in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

COURT SENTENCES THREE TO DEATH FOR 'COOPERTION WITH CIA'

LD160707 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] According to our reporter from Hamadan, the trials of Albert, Parviz and Danial Danialpur in the Islamic Revolution Court of Hamadan have ended. The three were accused of cooperation with CIA agents, participation in the establishment of the Zionist Government of Israel, and cooperation with that government to smash the Palestine revolution and the organization of marches and demonstrations [word indistinct] in support of the illegal government of Shahpur Bakhtiar, and other accusations were made. The accused were condemned to death by execution and confiscation of their properties. The files of these convicts were sent to the general prosecutor of the revolution for investigation and confirmation of the sentences in accordance with the regulations.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Qotbzadeh Meeting With Khomeyni

LD151716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh today at noon met and conferred with Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At the end of this meeting, the foreign minister told the PARS correspondent: At this meeting a report concerning the rumor about the martyrdom of Ayatollah Haj Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, as well as military issues in the border areas, the issue of the Iraq crisis and a report on the Kordestan region, was submitted to the imam and the imam issued appropriate orders.

Islamic Revolutionary Army of Iraq Announcement

LD151744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1649 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The revolutionary Islamic Army of Iraq has issued an announcement, the text of which has been put at the disposal of the central office of the news of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The announcement invites the muslims of Iraq to take part in an Islamic jihad against the mercenary and bloodthirsty Ba'th regime of Iraq. The text of the announcement is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Go ye forth, [whether equipped] lightly or heavily, and strive and struggle, with your goods and your persons, in the cause of God. That is best for you, if ye [but] knew. [Koranic verse]

Muslim nation of Iraq: You who are the heirs to thousands of martyrs who have rolled in their blood in the path of truth and justice; you who continue the path of thousands of revolutionary Muslims who are caught in the bonds of tyranny, the tyrannical Ba'th regime, the bloodthirsty and puppet Ba'th regime which has made our Islamic country, Iraq, into a great prison and, in order to continue its existence, at each moment is increasing its dictatorship, proves every day by its continuous savage slaughter that it has lost the power to control our Islamic revolution. Brave Muslim compatriots: Each day we should further spread our Islamic revolution. Our century is the century of freedom and the century of smashing idols and satans. Let us all arise in order to save our country which has been occupied by the Eastern and Western imperialism and Zionism. With the assistance of God Almighty, and depending upon the awareness and the readiness of the people of our homeland we are determined to renew our history.

For this reason, let us mobilize our revolutionary Islamic army of Iraq which is composed of all Iraqi strugglers, in order to bring to fruition the Islamic revolution of our people. We have a firm belief in the victory of the nation in its armed struggle against the Ba'th mercenaries and we call all the people to take part in an Islamic jihad in the context of the revolutionary Islamic army of Iraq composed of all Muslims of Iraq.

In our later announcements we shall clearly set out our positions. Finally, we beseech God for the victory of our Muslim Nation.

[Signed] The revolutionary Islamic army of Iraq.

[Tehran International Service in Arabic at 1605 GMT on 15 April also carried the above announcement]

Revolution Committees' Messages

LD151804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1651 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, the revolution committees in Iraq which are campaigning against the regime in that country have addressed a mesage to Imam Khomeyni, the revolution leader and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and the Revolution Council strongly denouncing the position of the ruling Ba'thist group of Iraq regarding the Islamic revolution in Iran.

This message points out that the Muslim masses of Iraq, together with the masses of other Islamic nations, regard with doubt and hesitation the truth of the motives of this oppressive ruling minority in Iraq, which hires mercenaries to use against Iran. The Iraqi masses strongly denounce the concentration of the Iraqi Army along the Iranian border and consider the ruling Ba'thist clique of Iraq responsible for the crisis between the two neighbor and fraternal Muslim countries at this sensitive time in the area.

This message addresses the Iraqi Army and says: The mission of the Iraqi Army is to fight the colonialists in line with the basic issue of the Arabs and Muslims, i.e., the Palestinian issue. Keeping the Muslims and Arabs preoccupied with the aims of the preservation of power through the preparations of the Iraqi forces against the Iranian Army is tantamount to paralyzing the Iraqi forces and obstructing their fundamental duty, which is to fight against the imperialists and Zionists, and is tantamount to a [word indistinct] conspiracy which will not deceive the patriots and the laert sons of the army and the Iraqi nation.

Qotbzadeh Message to Waldheim

LD151746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1654 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] According to report by the central news unit, the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran today sent a telegram to the UN secretary general. While describing the conspiracies and crimes of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq, he announced that all the right-seeking nations of the world are awaiting the measure and reaction of the United Nations. The text of the telegram is as follows:

In His Almighty's name: Mr Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, New York:

Your Excellency, the Ba'thist regime of Iraq, whose coming into power itself was a great humiliation to freedom, free thinking and the right of self-determination of nations, every day commits new crimes, conspiracies and plots, and the United Nations remains unaware of them. The Ba'thist regime of Iraq mercilessly massacres the Kurds in the north, kills the Shi'ites in the south, and dislocates the defenseless people along the border, blinds [words indistinct] and destroys the possibilities of life, and the United Nations remains unaware of them.

After the disgraceful agreement of 1973 the Ba'thist regime of Iraq has increased its crimes against the Arab and Muslim nations and the United Nations remains unaware of it. The Ba'thist regime of Iraq commits sabotage, provocation and conspiracy against the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United Nations remains unaware of it. The Ba'thist regime of Iraq carries out armed attacks on the Iranian border area and the United Nations remains unaware of it. On the order of its overlords, the Ba'thist regime of Iraq hatches the conspiracy to murder Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr and his sister who are living in the prison of that regime. [Tehran International Service in Arabic at 1730 GMT on 15 April broadcasts the text of this telegram deleting the preceding sentence concerning Ayatollah Baqir as-Sadr] This time, the United Nations is no longer unaware, and all the right-seeking nations of the world anticipate the measures and reaction by that organization.

We sincerely wish you success in gaining greater prestige for the United Nations.

Deportees in Ilam Province

LD152056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2005 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, 392 more persons entered Iranian territory over the border at Dehloran yesterday and last night. According to the same report, the deputy governor general of Ilam said: So far about 6,000 people have entered Iran through the borders of this province. According to investigations, a number of deportees have been identified as doubtful cases and a number also possess Ba'th Party membership cards. Therefore until the identity of the deportees from Iraq is fully established, they will not be (?handed over) to their relatives.

The Ilam deputy governor general added: All the tribes of this province are armed and in a state of alert at present. According to the resolutions adopted by the province's provisional council, these individuals will be issued with identity cards so that they can carry out defensive and offensive operations against the enemy. In addition, a large number of training camps for defensive and offensive military training and guerrilla warfare have been set up and a countless number of people are currently engaged in learning various skills on a voluntary basis.

He concluded that the morale of the tribes of the Ilam Province is very high and they are fully prepared for all forms of sacrifice in the way of Islam, the Koran and the Islamic revolution of Iran.

Deportees in Piranshahr

LD152058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2007 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] West Azarbayjan Governor General Haqgu has announced in a telephone contact with the Urumiyeh central news unit that at about 1230 today, 40 Iranians residing in Iraq were deported by the fascist government of that country via the (Tamakin) border point located in Piranshahr region. He added: They will settle in the town of Naqadeh and necessary instructions have been issued to the governorate of this town to provide them with the necessities of life.

Revolution Council Meeting

LD160344 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] The Revolution Council met last night. At the end of the session it was announced that the plan for limiting trips abroad to one every 2 years is baseless. Also at this session, the fate of Ayatollah Seyyed Baqir as-Sadr and the plan for the committee for the fight against sins of commission were discussed.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, Minister of Foreign Affairs Sadeq Qotbzadeh joined reporters after last night's session. He said: [read by announcer]

The Revolution Council reviewed reports on the Iraqi situation, my visits to the borders and the information regarding Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr.

Regarding the fate of Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, he said: We are still awaiting one or two reports; the report of his death is neither confirmed nor refuted as yet. The view of the Revolution Council is that announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs--we neither confirm nor refute the report for the moment. We have written a letter to Mr Kurt Waldheim regarding this matter. We shall also write a letter to the conference of the heads of the Arab states tomorrow, so that they may help us in the matter.

He added: If the report of his death is true, it will have a severe effect in the Muslim world, especially Iran. His Eminence the Imam Khomeyni and the Revolution Council would naturally adopt a decisive position in such a case. Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr is one of Islam's honored persons and one of the greatest Islamic intellectuals and the Islamic nations could not keep silent about his fate. Even his imprisonment would be intolerable to us.

Concerning a limitation on trips abroad, Sadeq Qotbzadeh said: None of the Revolution Council members had any knowledge of the plan for the limitation on trips abroad to one every 2 years. This is a baseless plan. No doubt owing to the atmosphere that exists within the Revolution Council, such a project would not be approved.

Regarding the committee for the fight against sins of commission, the minister of foreign affairs said: This matter was also raised at the Revolution Council session. This committee has no governmental authority. It was decided that the people in charge of the matter should be contacted so that the heart of the matter could be learned. Regarding the cinemas, if any approvals have been made, they have not been correct. The Revolution Council should decide on any expropriations.

The PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent adds in his report: At the end of last night's session of the Revolution Council, in a short interview with reporters 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said: In case of any action by any country against Iran, we would not sell oil to that country.

Clashes Continue at Border

LD161052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1011 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news unit, in a contact between the news unit, Kermanshah center, and the Qasr-e Shirin Revolution Guards Corps at 1030 today it was learned that at 0300 today the (Balataq) gendarmerie post was attacked by assailants with RPG-7's and G-3's, but the assailants were forced to retreat as a result of a counterattack by gendarmerie personnel stationed at the post. The clash resulted in neither casualty nor damage. The Revolution Guards Corps has also reported that sporadic clashes are continuing at Baveysi and [words indistinct] border posts.

Armed Forces Commanders on Clashes

LD151637 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 12 Apr 80 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed report: "Army Commanders Give Details on the Clashes Between Iran and Iraq"]

[Excerpts] In a discussion with BAMDAD last night, the chief of staff and the army commanders confirmed the army's readiness to meet and crush any violation of Iranian territory and gave details of the clashes between Iranian and Iraqi forces and also the latest military developments on Iran's borders.

In these discussions the chief of staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the ground forces commander, the Iranian Navy commander and the state gendarmerie commander, announcing separately the full alert in the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, described the situation on the common border between Iran and Iraq as calm and declared that the army was at the ready.

At the same time, late last night, Brig Gen Valiollah Fallahi recounted details of the latest developments speaking directly from the location of the clashes in a discussion held with BAMDAD while the exchanges were taking place in the region.

Chief of Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran General Shadmehr stated in an interview with BAMDAD that over the past 2 days Iran's borders have been calm. The chief of staff said: "From the beginning of the clashes between the Iraqi assailants and the Iranian armed forces, the Iraqi attacks consisted solely of shooting using their friends' [as published] weapons. We duly returned the fire, crushing them."

In reply to the question: "To what extent will the attachment of Egyptian forces to the Iraqi Army for an attack on Iran be effective in the plot by Iraq against Iran?", General Shademehr answered:

"Islamic Republic of Iran forces are totally in control of the situation; thus for us there will be no cause for concern and we shall quell any aggression."

In reply to the questions "When did the fiercest clash between the Iraqi assailants and the Iranian army take place?" and "Did these clashes result in the destruction of heavy weapons?" and as to the number of fatal casualties, the chief of staff said:

"The fiercest clash took place 3 days ago, and it happened thus: The army was obliged to attack the assailants in order to protect the Guards Corps stationed in the border posts. This clash began first with an attack by assailants on the border posts and an Iraqi attack with heavy weapons. When the guards asked for help, long-range mortar units were dispatched and these returned the Iraqi fire; the assailants, who had begun their attack in the vicinity of their own oil installations, were obliged to flee and were pursued by the Iranian Army until it was certain that they had actually fled. As we have said many times, we have defended ourselves and we have not permitted aggression. So far we have only had one man wounded."

In conclusion, the army chief of staff denied that three "Abazar" tanks belonging to the Islamic Republic of Iran Army had been destroyed near Baveysi, near the river, and also near Tappeh Ras in an explosion. He said: "These tanks have a function and they must remain where they are. The fact that they are remaining there does not prove that they have been destroyed or that they are not functioning.

"In order to give more information to my beloved Iranian compatriots on the army's readiness, I shall publish a message (today) to the nation of Iran."

Discussion With the Commander of the Ground Forces

Ground Forces Commander Brig Gen Valiollah Fallahi left for the west of the country yesterday morning to inspect Iran-Iraq border areas. In an exclusive telephone interview with BAMDAD last night from the border areas of Baveysi, he declared that in the heavy clashes between Iraqi artillery and the 81st Kermanshah Division of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which began in the Baveysi region at 1400 yesterday and were still continuing at 2100, the 81st Division succeeded in neutralizing the Iraqi Army artillery and putting the assailants to flight. This resulted in the loss of one of the finest and most devout children of the nation of Iran, Junior Warrant Officer Hoseyn Baghi-Khani, while an enlisted man, Hemmat Javadi, was wounded during the heroic operations.

In this interview, Brigadier General Fallahi commented as follows on his inspection of Iran's border areas: "I carried out an inspection of the Iran-Iraq border extending from the Fav inlet in the Persian Gulf to Nowsud. Iraq has generally reinforced its gendarmerie posts with tanks and heavy weaponry, but since the army is not conspicuous in carrying out the orders of a usurper government or acting in a manner which might endanger the security of the borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it is my understanding, bearing in mind by experience and studies I made of the Iraqi Army, that there is no desire in the army to attack Iranian territory."

Brigadier General Fallahi added: "When the scattered forces on the Iraqi border were asked: 'Why are you kept in this area on the border?' They replied 'We do not know.' The government has ordered this. This was the explanation given on 22 Farvardin [11 April] in border areas opposite Fakeh and Musian."

On the Iraqi forces, Brigadier General Fallahi said: "As far as I could see, all the Iraqi forces stationed on the border were resting in tents. They were not even engaged in the usual things like training, patrolling and guarding installations. Last night one of the Iraqi posts closed its gates at night, raised a dummy above the post, and all the personnel slept inside the base."

In conclusion, Brigadier General Fallahi said: "Against this, I give the heroic nation of Iran the good news that throughout the length of the Iran-Iraq border land the troops, including officers, warrant officers, soldiers and brother Revolution Guards have not slept for weeks, eaten for days or even had the opportunity to dress wounds received during the clashes, because they are engaged in guarding the border of their Islamic homeland."

In a discussion with BAMDAD, Navy Commander Commodore Tabataba'i said: "Since the declaration of the full mobilization of the armed forces to confront Iraqi aggression, the navy has been maintaining a state of total readiness, with all associated personnel, including officers, petty officers and enlisted men prepared to defend the country's waters with their lives.

"Following the announcement of the full alert, naval personnel on leave before the alert was announced by the quartermasters returned to duty and presented themselves to their units.

"Although, as the official authorities have announced several times, it is not our intention to carry out any aggression against another country, we explicitly declare that we shall respond to any violation or attack by any country with all our strength."

On participation by the Iranian Navy's warship in the patrol of the country's territorial waters, the naval commander said: "Clearly, those who confront us are fully mobilized and we too have carried out maneuvers in Iranian waters; with all their might our warships exercise full control over any sort of commitment or development, so that they can move in due course to crush the aggressors.

"Thus, since we shall not transgress against international law and regulations appertaining to the nonviolation of other countries' territorial waters, we shall strive to protect our own waters."

Air Force Commander

Islamic Republic of Iran Air Force Commander Gen Amir Bahman Baqeri said in a conversation with BAMDAD: "The Iraqi Government dare not wage war against Iran and the attacks by Iraq cannot be termed 'war.' Basically, the Iraqi Government is not so rash as that. So far, the Iranian Air Force has not engaged aircraft of the Iraqi Air Force, but Iraqi Government helicopters have violated Iranian territory to very small depths of between 5 and 10 miles. This was perhaps aimed at checking positions or the Iraqi pilots may have crossed the border by mistake, since they immediately returned to Iraqi territory.

"I do not think that Iraq will allow itself to attack Iranian territory, since the air force is fully mobilized and they are fully aware of the strength of the Iranian Air Force."

On the air force state of alert, he said: "We shall not send forces to the border; but we are in a state of full alert on our bases. Whenever an Iraqi plane flies to the borders, Iranian Air Force planes will present themselves at that spot to meet them."

Commentary on Iraqi Expulsions

LD151942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Now please pay attention to our commentary about those expelled from Iraq:

Nearly 13 days after the shameful action of the Ba'th Government of Iraq in expelling our Muslim brothers and sisters from the country plagued and afflicted by Saddam Husayn, today we witnessed another great masterpiece by the REUTER news agency, whoch quotes very ludicrous and comic news from London and from the Iraqi Embassy in England. Quoting the statement of the Iraqi Embassy in London, REUTER says: The report concerning the expelling of Muslims from Iraq to Iran is strongly denied. Iraq never expelled 16,737 Shi'ites from Iraq.

Well done for this shamelessness and impudence of the mercenary Ba'thists and the REUTER news agency, which is the middleman and agent of these mercenaries. Both of them have put their hands into the hand of their master in the White House and, by making use of all the propaganda machinery of the world and the bugles and trumpets which international Zionism has put at their disposal, they are busy throwing dirt at the Islamic Republic of Iran and have risen with all their might against it.

Continuing its quotations from the statement of the Iraqi Embassy in London, REUTER adds: Those who have been expelled from Iraq have not been Shi'ites. They have been Iranians who have been living in Iraq illegally.

First of all, the Iraqi Government should clarify who qualifies for the term Iraqi, because as far as we know, up till 50 years ago there was no such entity as Iraq, whether it now can claim that it recognizes some of its inhabitants as Iraqi or not.

Secondly, among those expelled from Iraq are a large number of individuals who have Iraqi birth certificates and, as far as they remember, their ancestors have also been resident in the region known as Ottoman Mesopotamia. After about 1918, this region came under British rule and after 1930 it became an independent state known as Iraq. Even more interesting than that is that among those expelled there are a few old men and women who still have Ottoman identity cards. And this demonstrates the perfection of order and discipline in the Iraqi Government, that after such a long time it has still not found the opportunity to change Ottoman identity cards for Iraqi identity cards!

The Iraqi Government is so well organized that as soon as it faces internal difficulties, in the shortest time it identifies the Iranians who live illegally in Iraq and expels them from that country! What kind of government is it that cannot differentiate between Ottoman and Iraqi identity cards and Iranian passports. Despite all this, their propaganda is defeaning the world with the claim that they have only expelled those Iranians who have been living illegally in Iraq. The news agencies of the world, meanwhile, are sitting quietly and during all this time they do not report even one word about the tragic condition of this group of people who, from every point of view, have been treated wrongly.

However, if a single fly sneezes in Iranian Kordestan, Khuzestan, or Torkaman-Sahra, the same news agencies send bombastic reports to all corners of the world that the situation in Iran is so chaotic and disorderly that all its flies have caught cold and no one is trying to treat them. Also, why do not all these news agencies, despite all their organization, bring the condition of the people of Iraq to the attention of the world and why do they not report what oppression and censorship is dominating that country and how group after group of mujahids of the Islamic revolution of Iraq are torn asunder by the sword in various parts of that country?

It seems that American and British human rights in Iraq are so worried about their own existence that they fear that if they open their mouth they may be suffocated. [sentence as heard] But, how are the world imperialists concerned with human rights? They required a flock of sheep and a market for the consumption of their products. On the one hand, America, England, Germany and France sell Mirage planes and machinery and various industrial goods to Iraq. And on the other hand, the Russians, Czechs, and the rest of their comrades sell MiGs, (?SAM 7's) and Kalashnikovs. Of course, Israel is not sitting still either. It is selling other things, like plastic explosives and agricultural machinery and is also sending special advisers to Iraq. In sum, the sun, the moon, the clouds and the firmament have joined hands [a quotation from a poem by Sa'adi] in order to deliver the final blow to the Islamic revolution of Iran and to rid the world of private and state capitalism [referring to the Eastern and Western blocks] of such power, one which wishes to familiarize the various nations with their rights.

In this context, of course, all the opponents of the beloved Ba'th regime in Iraq should be expelled from that country so that the dominant powers of the world will not lose their benefits from the Ba'th regime and so that they may not lose a newfangled national socialist regime which is the hope of the capitalist world for forming future fascist governments and gaining unlimited consumer markets. In this context, of course, if suddenly Mr Saddam Husayn's love for discipline and respect for the law is aroused and if he wishes to expel the illegal residents, no one should object if he decides to seize all the Iraqi Kurds, Turks, Arabs and Iranians and expel them together in the name of not being genuine Iraqi residents, but rather illegal Iranians.

Of course, one should not ask what country's identity cards the genuine Iraqis of today held about fifty years ago. Perhaps we should ask Mr Saddam Husayn himself to show us the identity cards of his own late father, so that we can see whether he was a genuine Ottoman citizen or not. Also, we should ask him: In what British city was the birth certificate of his noble son issued?

BANI-SADR TO VISIT ZIMBABWE 16 APR

JN141448 Tehran Domestic Service in Kurdish (Bahdinani) 1730 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] The presidential office director, Reza Taqhavi, said today that President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr will visit Salisbury next Wednesday in response to an invitation the government of Zimbabwe had extended to President Bani-Sadr. This was contained in President Bani-Sadr's message [not further identified]. In his message, the president wished the Zimbabwe people all prosperity and happiness.

TRAVELERS TO FRANCE REQUIRE VISAS FROM 17 APR

LD151158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran issued a statement today, which reads as follows:

In order to prevent the recurrence of difficulties which some Iranian travelers have faced, Iranian Government authorities, following a French Government request, have agreed to suspend the former agreement which indicates that no visa is required for traveling between the two countries. From 17 April the agreement on issuing visas between both countries will be reintroduced. Therefore, until further notice, Iranians traveling to France are dutybound to go to the French Embassy in Tehran, and while abroad to French consulates, to obtain visas.

French travelers who intend to visit Iran must obtain visas from consulates of the Islamic Republic of Iran from the aforementioned date.

OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS IN CSSR

LD151144 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the deputy minister of commerce for foreign trade left Iran for Czechoslovakia this morning at the head of a delegation to open trade negotiations. During this trip they will investigate and discuss possibilities for increasing trade between the two countries and the provisions for some of the goods needed by Iran from Czechoslovakia.

LEADERS COMMENT ON DISAPPEARANCE OF MUSA AS-SADR

Khalkhali: As-Sadr Murdered

LD101343 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 7 Apr 80 pp 1, 19

[AR'RA'Y AL-'AMM dispatch]

[Excerpts] Beirut--Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, chairman of the Iranian Revolutionary Courts and member of the Iranian Parliament, has said that Imam Musa as-Sadr was murdered.

He affirmed that he was murdered in Rome and not in Libya. He accused imperialist organs of murdering him and blaming the murder on Libya so as to create strife between Muslims.

Khalkhali said that the perpetrators have not produced the body so far so that confusion will continue and the matter will remain in doubt, as happened in the case of the murders of Kamal Junblatt, Aldo Moro, Mahdi ben Barkah, 'Izz ad-Din al-Qalaq and others.

Khalkhali rejected Iraqi accusations that his country was behind the recent explosion of two bombs in Baghdad.

Replying to a question by AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM regarding the possibility of war breaking out between Iran and Iraq, he said: "I pray to God that that matters will no go that far."

Ayatollah Khalkhali was speaking at a press conference he held in the offices of Palestine news agency, WAFA, on the occasion of his visit to Lebanon at the Palestinian resistance's invitation.

Ayatollah Khalkhali accused the Iraqis of sending arms and money to saboteurs in Iran.

Khalkahli reiterated his country's position regarding the three Gulf islands which Iran occupied during the shah's regime and from which Iraq is now calling on Iran to withdraw. He said: "These islands are part of Iran and the Iranian people will not abandon one inch of them" Khalkhali wondered "Why did Iraq not ask the shah to withdraw from these islands?"

Imam Khalkhali said in reply to a question that he will ask the Iranian Parliament when it meets to send Iranian forces and tanks to the Syrian Golan Heights, to Sinai in Egypt and to southern Lebanon in order to fight against the Zionists, the enemies of Islam.

Khalkhali said at his press conference that he will never forget the steadfastness and courage of the fighters in southern Lebanon and that he will never forget the crimes Israel is committing against Lebanese villages and Palestinian camps.

Khalkhali said that the execution of the generals [not further specified] was with the approval of Ayatollah Khomeyni. He said that they had committed 500 rape offenses.

Further Khalkhali Remarks

LD140857 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 10 Apr 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Khalkhali: 'Imam as-Sadr Is Dead'"]

[Text] Shar' Magistrate and National Islamic Consultative Assembly Deputy Ayatollah Khalkhali, who headed a delegation which held discussions with several Arab countries, returned to Iran yesterday. In a discussion with BAMDAD on his return Ayatollah Khalkhali was asked: "On your tour you have spoken of Imam as-Sadr several times. Have your reached any fresh conclusions?"

[Khalkahli] "However it happened, Musa as-Sadr is dead. He is no longer in this world. We hope that God will have mercy on him, that he will always be counted among the martyrs and always remain alive. Imam as-Sadr was kidnaped in Rome through a plot by Zionism, world-devouring imperialism and international brokers and gangsters, and now he has gone. The fact that his body has not been found insures that the wound is kept open and that there are continuing and growing crises and divisions between the various groups and the PLO, the Amol group and other armed groups and between Shi'ites and Sunnis in Lebanon and throughout the Middle East. Daily efforts are made to keep this wound open. Muslims in the region and individuals in Lebanon and in Syria concerned with these problems must pay close attention to and neutralize such divisive plots, from whichever direction they come.

"Clearly, if Musa as-Sadr were alive, he would embark on effective action; but what can be done, when fate is not in human hands? International profiteers take advantage of and feed on the assassination and killing of upright human beings, and thus serve Zionism and international imperialism headed by America."

Ayatollah Khalkahli added: "There are details which, God willing, I shall give in the future."

Montazeri Statement

LD131310 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] The following telegram has been sent to the leader of the revolution and founder of the Iranian Islamic Republic by Ayatollah Montazeri:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. To the leader of the revolution, Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, and the Muslim nation of Iran. I heard on the radio yesterday that a mission is to leave within the next few days for Libya in order to investigate the disappearance of his eminence Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Aqa Musa as-Sadr.

In view of my deep respect for Hojjat ol-Eslam Musa as-Sadr and our friendship, as well as the fact that I believe it is necessary to investigate the situation, I wish to point out that, in light of the present crucial circumstances when relations with America have been severed on the one hand, and the convening of the summit conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front with the participation of Syria, Algeria, Libya, the PDRY and the PLO in Libya in order to reach a decision concerning Israel on the other, the raising of the issue of Musa as-Sadr's disappearance will only serve to jeopardize relations between Libya and Iran and create a political uproar. This will inevitably benefit the U.S. predator.

Having said that, I believe it is necessary to postpone the departure of the mission. This is how I see the situation. But the decision is up to the leader of the revolution and the heroic Iranian nation.

[Dated] 13 April

[Signed] Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri

Yazdi Comment

LD141214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Dr Ebrahim Yazdi has announced that he will not be going to Libya. He said: Following the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding a decision made by the Revolution Council to send a delegation to Libya to investigate the disappearance of Imam Musa as-Sadr, I met the Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution, yesterday and told him that because of various internal problems and the sensitive situation in the region and Saddam Husayn's provocations on the borders of our country, the delegation's trip in the present circumstances was not advisable, and that it was better to postpone it for some time.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN

JN112146 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Ahmad al-Katib commentary]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Poor is the Islamic nation! It has been plagued by dishonest rulers who compete in treason and conspiracy, in serving the foreigner, in fleeing in front of the enemies and in displaying the courage of a lion against the brothers and citizens.

King Husayn of Jordan is one of these rulers. He need not be identified. He comes from a family renowned for heroism and liberation feats. This was manifested in the formation of the Jordanian Government by British officers following World War I--the government was later handed over to King Husayn's ancestors--and in the treason of the establishment of the Zionist entity. King Husayn's grandfather, King 'Abdallah, played a major role when he participated in bringing about the 1948 defeat and in selling out free Palestine. This was also embodied in the series of crimes and national treason that were committed to King Husayn, and these crimes are known to everyone.

Did not King Husayn sell out the remaining part of Palestine in the June 1967 war and withdraw from the battle completely defeated? Did he not kill well over 20,000 Palestinian Fedayeen in 1970-1971? Did he not terminate the Fedayeen action on the eastern front and evict them to Lebanon? Was he not a spectator during the Ramadan War, refusing to participate with the Syrian and Egyptian brothers, a matter which disintegrated the battlefront in favor the Zionist enemy?

Has not King Husayn kept silent over Israel's crimes in Lebanon and its occupation of the south? He did nothing in this regard. Have not his Arab or British or American roots moved when the security of Lebanon and Syria were endangered and when the children, women and elderly--Lebanese and Palestinians--were exposed to annihilation and destruction?

The king knows nothing but kissing the thresholds of Washington, London and Tel Aviv and begging for peaceful solutions from the enemies. Suddenly, following the recent clashes on the Iranian-Iraqi border, this king drank the milk of a lioness and started to roar that he will support Iraq if its security is endangered. This king sent his chief of staff to Baghdad.

The relations between the two agent regimes in Iraq and Jordan have been consolidated following the complete movement of the Iraqi regime toward the United States.

A few months ago, King Husayn supervised a meeting between Saddam Husayn and the U.S. President's National Security Adviser Brzezinski on the Jordanian-Iraqi border. This prompted Saddam Husayn to speak of the national charter. Jordan and other Arab agent and reactionary countries embarked on supporting this charter.

These include King Hassan II, Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, Somali President Siad Barre and the Saudi regime.

As is known, the charter failed to touch on the Arab-Zionist conflict and to recognize the resistance as the legitimate and sole representative of the Palestinian people. This was strongly criticized by the resistance representative during the pan-Arab people's conference, which was held in Baghdad last month. The principal objectives of the charter is to confront the Islamic revolution in Iran, and to prevent its spread in the other Arab and Islamic areas.

We ask King Husayn, the shah's old friend: Who is threatening the other's security. Is it Iran or Iraq? Who is sending arms and saboteurs to blow up the oil pipelines, mosques, markets, railways and bridges? Who is attacking the other every day and killing scores of innocent people?

Iraq has been provoking the young Islamic revolution and concocting plots against it for more than one year. King Husayn has kept silent over all this. Why is he now displaying the courage of a lion and starting to threaten Iran? Does he want to support Saddam Husayn's plot?

It is King Husayn's role today to also send troops to fight against the Islamic revolution on the pretext of defending Iraq's security. These threats remind us of the incidents in Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq in 1958 when the defunct Hashemite regime dispatched troops to Lebanon to help agent Camille Sham'un.

REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN WEST AZARBAYJAN

Governor on Attack, Border Situation

LD131148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Excerpts] At 2000 the guardposts at Qotur Air Station [Pol-e Hava'i-e Qotur] came under attack for the third night straight. The attack was repelled due to strong resistance by the post personnel. The assailants fled.

While confirming this attack, Governor General of West Azarbayjan Haqgu stated: Fortunately, these onslaughts did not cause any losses and the great Qotur Air Station is being guarded very carefully.

Haqgu, West Azarbayjan governor general, also said: The gendarmerie company in Qotur also came under attack, which was repelled through the relentless resistance of the company's personnel.

Regarding the hostages of [name indistinct] town, among whom is also the governor of the town, he said: The hostages should be released unconditionally; if not, the harm will be that of the abductors; we will not accept any conditions set by them.

In reply to the question as to whether the Iraqi Government has been involved in any agitation along the Iranian border in West Azarbayjan, he said: We have not observed any movement by Iraq in the region and Iran's borders in the region are calm.

Army on Attacks

ID131753 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the Joint Staff of the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic has announced that between yesterday evening and 0300 today there were three clashes between assailants and counterrevolutionary elements on the one hand and the forces of the Islamic republic government on the other. According to the report, the gendarmerie post stationed below the Qotur air lane was attacked by the counterrevolutionaries but the attacks were dispersed with artillery fire. In this clash one Javanmard Kurdish warrior, one officer and one NCO from the gendarmerie forces and four Revolution Guards were taken as hostages.

From 1900 through 2100 last night, assailants attacked the city of Paveh, but the attackers were forced to flee as a result of reaction by the armed forces, the gendarmerie and the Corps of Revolution Guards. According to the same report, at 0300 today assailants attacked the Kamishib gendarmerie post with an RPG-7, but they were dispersed thanks to resistance put up by the post's defenders. One Javanmard Kurdish warrior was also injured in this clash.

Raid in Qotur

ID141056 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0941 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the governor general of West Azarbayjan, announced at 0900 this morning that the province was calm last night, but that in the Qotur air corridor area ["air corridor" is a new term which could mean that, due to raodblocks, security forces are forced to use the corridor to reach certain border points] bandits and raiders opened fire on a gendarmerie post, with the gendarmerie returning fire.

According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY from Urumiyeh, this is the fourth consecutive night that this kind of attack by bandits and raiders on the gendarmerie post has occurred.

Governor on Casualties

ID141736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1654 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Governor General of West Azarbayjan Haqqu said in a telephone contact with the news bureau of radio and television, Urumiyeh center: In today's clashes in Qotur region three members of the gendarmerie were martyred. Among those martyrs, one is a gendarmerie officer and the other two are privates. This incident took place near the Qotur road bridge [Pol-e Hava'i] as the result of which a number of security officials were also wounded. The governor general of West Azarbayjan said: The military forces are continuing to discharge their duties in the Qotur region and have the ability to strongly repulse any kind of attack.

Situation 'Relatively Calm'

ID151100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] The West Azarbayjan governor general, in a telephone contact with the Urumiyeh central news unit described the West Azarbayjan region, particularly Qotur, as relatively calm today. He pointed out that the forces stationed in Qotur region continue to perform their military task of identifying assailants, pursuing them and destroying their positions. With regard to the groups involved in the clashes in the Qotur region the West Azarbayjan governor general said that a group of counterrevolutionaries are operating in the Qotur region and [words indistinct] and are causing incidents by provoking or intimidating farmers. In answer to a question as to whether political groups were supporting them, he said that as far as he knew no political group has announced its cooperating with these people, however, the assailants are pretending they are part of or associated with one of the political groups in the region.

It should be pointed out that as a result of a clash in the Qotur region yesterday, between assailants and security forces, one conscript and a gendarmerie NCO were martyred. Another gendarme was also martyred in the same region last Thursday.

Governor Reports Calm

ID161036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news unit, in a telephone contact with the Urumiyeh center radio and television news unit this morning the West Azarbayjan governor general described the situation in the region as relatively calm. He pointed out that there were only clashes the region of the Qotur road bridge last night. He said that during the clashes, which continued throughout the night, the forces stationed in the region repulsed attacks by groups of assailants.

STUDENTS OCCUPY TABRIZ UNIVERSITY BUILDING

GF151525 Tabriz Domestic Service in Azerbaijani 1330 GMT 15 Apr 80

[Text] [Passage indistinct] Following this incident the Muslim student organization at the University of Tabriz staged a protest march and condemned these actions. The marchers shouted slogans such as: "the martyrs' wishes must be [word indistinct]"! "American plots must be [word indistinct]!" and "as Khomeyni has said, an Islamic university must be created!"

After the march the protesters staged a sitin at the central building of the university and issued a communique. The communique states that the organization of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy decided to take over the university central building with the help of God and to make the imam's message a reality. They said that in an open letter addressed to the imam and the nation they would discuss various matters. All such matters would be reported to the beloved nation through future communiques.

KURDISH LEADERS COMMENT ON SITUATION

Qassemlu: No Arms From USSR

ID131802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1654 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] In connection with a report quoting Abu Sharif, the commander of operations of the Corps of the Revolution Guards of Iran, as saying that the Iranian Democratic Party of Kordestan [DPK] has been purchasing arms from the Soviet Union. 'Abdolrahman Qassemlu, the general secretary of the DPK, in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY tonight denied the report and said: I shall leave the judgment to the Iranian people. Abu Sharif must answer public opinion in Iran and explain why and for what purpose he has fabricated such a report.

Meanwhile, Abu Sharif, the commander of operations of the Corps of the Revolution Guards, in an interview with thePARS NEWS AGENCY said: Mr Qassemlu will never accept this matter and no sensible person would admit that he is in contact with a superpower and that he is negotiating with that superpower to obtain arms and equipment. Since he is a sensible man he should deny this report that has been reported by reliable intelligence sources in the Corps of the Revolution Guards.

Hoseyni Appeal for Peaceful Initiative

ID141021 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 8 Apr 80 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Sheykh 'Ezzedin Hoseyni: 'You Tried War Once; Now Try Peace!"]

[Text] Bukan--Following the killing of the Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] peshmerga members in Miandow Ab, a ceremony was held in Bukan city in the presence of Sheykh 'Ezzedin Hoseyni, religious leader of the Kurdish people, and thousands of people of all classes.

The three persons killed were Capt Abdollah Afshin, peshmerga military operations commander; Abdollah Feyz; and Omar Qal'eh-Jowqe'i, who were attacked when they were getting gasoline in Miandow Ab.

We are Not Warmongers

After reading in Fateha [opening section of Koran] at the gravesides, Sheykh 'Ezzedin offered his condolences on their martyrdom to the families and to the KDP and the Kurdish people.

In an oration, he then referred to the present situation in Kordestan and the Kurdish people's demands in the following terms: "They want to impose a new war on us, but all the people of Iran and Kordestan know that we have never been warmongers. I told the Imam Khomeyni's representative Hojjat ol-Eslam Kermani: 'You have tried war once;come this time and try peace.' In truth, the warseekers and warmongers have fought a war with us once and lost and, if they impose a war on us again, they will lose again, and more decisively than before."

Sheykh 'Ezzedin Hoseyni also appealed to the Kurdish people for monolithic unity and revolutionary vigilance in these historic times. He asked the KDP, the Komala and the Kordestan branch of the Feda'i-ye Khalq organization to strive for total umity in all areas and not to allow division to be created among them.

In conclusion, he prayed for autonomy for Kordestan within the framework of an independent Iran, and for the well-being and success of the Kordestan peshmerga.

Finally, the participants changed slogans demanding that the authorities fulfill the Kurdish people's demands. Ceremonies marking the martyrdom of the three Kurdish peshmerga will continue for 3 days.

Hoseyni Rejects Disarmament Call

LD151229 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 10 Apr 80 p 3

[ETTELA'AT correspondent report: "If We Had No Weapons, They Would Not Negotiate With Us"]

[Text] At a gathering of the people of Bukan and dependent villages, Sheykh 'Ezzedin Hoseyni spoke for an hour, discussing in particular the problems facing Kordestan.

He indicated that the government had begun its new, imposed war on Kordestan but that vigilance on the part of the people and peshmerga resistance were preventing it from spreading. He said:

"In his speech on Islamic Republic of Iran Day, instead of saying something about the rights of the Kurdish people and giving people good news of peace, Mr Bani-Sadr threatened the Kurds with war. Mr Bani-Sadr says that Islam is a stranger to Kordestan. We say that the Islam of Chamran and Khalkhali, which involves the execution of youths and torture for carrying certain books and so forth, is indeed a stranger to Kordestan.

"But the Islam of Muhammad (peace be upon him), the Koran and the right-minded caliphs is as strong as ever in Kordestan, and the mosques are still the places where Kurds go to worship."

Sheykh 'Ezzedin added: "But we salute the Kurdish peshmerga, who are defending the freedom and integrity of the Kurdish people with their lives.

"Dr Bani-Sadr says: 'Lay down your weapons so that we may negotiate with you.' But if we had no weapons, he would not utter a word by way of negotiation."

Indicating the readiness of the representative delegation of the Kurdish people for negotiations on the 6-point plan for autonomy, Sheykh 'Ezzedin Hoseyni referred to the speech by the imam's representative Kermani in the following terms:

"Unfortunately, Mr Kermani has made some incorrect attributions to me. I declare that I am a member of the clergy serving the Kurdish people, that I am not connected with any party, group or organization, and that I consider the peshmerga, of all the political organizations, my brothers and children.

"I also condemn one-man leadership because it leads to dictatorship, and the Kurdish people have had bitter experience of one-man leadership and dictatorship."

In conclusion, Sheykh 'Ezzedin Hoseyni appealed to all the political forces of Kordestan for monolithic unity and for the formation of a joint command.

TEHRAN RADIO REPORTS FIGHTING IN KERMANSHAHAN

ID051957 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, a group of unemployed people gathered in front of the Kermanshahan governorate general today and then marched through the streets of this city. According to this report, during the march a group attacked the marchers, resulting in the throwing of sticks and stones. A number of people were injured. Upon contact with the Ayatollah Taleqani Hospital in Kermanshahan, it was announced that 20 of those injured had received treatment in that hospital, of which 14 did not require hospitalization. About the shooting, the chief of police of Kermanshahan province said: According to reports, three shots were fired in the air which were not fired by the police.

In connection with this confrontation, this morning Behruz Maku'i, governor general of Kermanshahan, told our reporter that 11 of those who took part in the march are employed as teachers and employees in departments, and these have been detained and handed over to the Islamic revolution courts. The governor general of Kermanshahan in his speech yesterday during Friday prayers denied the allegation that he had ordered the distribution of a statement regarding the gathering of unemployed in the governorate general. According to the latest reports two people injured in this confrontation were wounded by shots from air rifles.

ASSAILANTS ATTACK TWO MOSQUES IN SAR-E POL-E ZAHAB

ID111054 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1019 GMT 11 Apr 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, at 0300 today a group armed with RPG-7 and other weapons attacked the district of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab. The congregational mosque, Saheb ol-Zaman Mosque and a garage were hit. Fortunately the mosques did not suffer any damage, but two minibuses caught fire in the garage and a house was damaged. This report was confirmed by the Islamic court of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab. On the basis of the court's confirmation armed forces and Revolution Guards returned the assailant's fire and forced them to flee.

SEVEN PEOPLE INJURED IN EXPLOSION IN DEZFUL

ID131228 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1008 GMT 12 Apr

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Dezful that at 1030 this morning, a bomb exploded in a van in front of the central bank of Dezful causing seven people to be injured and shattering the windows of the bank. The same report states that the wounded were immediately taken to hospital with the help of the Guards Corps and (?treated) as out patients. A number of unexploded grenades were discovered in the van.

REVOLUTION GUARDS DEACTIVATE BOMBS IN ABADAN

GF141812 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Two TNT bombs were discovered and deactivated yesterday behind a former nightclub in Abadan. The Corps of the Revolution Guards, in reporting the incident to PARS, said the bombs had been discovered following a telephone call from an unidentified individual.

MINISTER ON DRAFT LAW RESTRICTING TRAVEL ABROAD

LD140713 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 8 Apr 80 p 12

[Unattributed report: "Travel Abroad Restricted"]

[Excerpts] In a discussion, National Guidance Minister Naser Minachi announced:

"Under a draft law restricting travel abroad by Iranians which has been submitted to the Revolutionary Council, any Iranian legally permitted to go abroad in accordance with relevant regulations may leave the country for a maximum of 3 months every 2 years. Since in implementing its legal duties and authority the National Guidance Ministry is responsible for the regulation of all services connected with the tourist industry, in order to prevent the undue exit of currency from the country, to remove the damage and effects of decadent Western culture, and to coordinate foreign travel with the revolution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a draft law has been prepared restricting travel abroad by Iranians and has been submitted to the Revolution Council for their approval. According to this draft, only five categories may leave the country without prohibition:

1. Sick persons, when treatment abroad is certified by qualified authorities as being necessary;

2. Students studying abroad who receive permission to leave from the Ministry of Science and Higher Education;

3. Merchants whose travel abroad is confirmed by the Commerce Ministry as being necessary;

4. Diplomatic staff and government employees traveling on diplomatic passports;

5. Pilgrims.

REVOLUTION GUARDS ORDER POPPY PLANTATIONS DESTROYED

Gachsaran Communique

GF061739 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 6 Apr 80

[Text] In a communique, the Corps of Islamic Revolution Guards in the city of Gachsaran has asked all Boyer-Ahmad farmers who have been planting poppyseeds to destroy their plantations within 48 hours. They have been warned that if the Corps of Revolution Guards should observe any procrastination or negligence on the part of these farmers, they will destroy their plantations with the cooperation of local residents and the violators will be prosecuted accordingly.

Deadline Announced

GF061740 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 6 Apr 80

[Text] Revolution Guards arrested two narcotics dealers yesterday. These two individuals, who had been under surveillance by law enforcement officials for several days for having 5 kg of opium in their possession, were arrested yesterday and sent to the Islamic revolution court in Shiraz.

Revolution Guards have warned several villages that they should eradicate their poppy plantations by no later than 10 April. It has been reiterated in the announcement that all violators will be duly prosecuted.

MINISTRY SAYS 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' INFILTRATE UNEMPLOYED

LD072210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 7 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, following the local marches and rallies which were held simultaneously in 10 districts of Tehran and several provinces and towns from Saturday, 5 April by some people pretending to be unemployed workers, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs has issued the following statement:

During the last few days some opportunist groups and counterrevolutionary elements disguised as supporters of the Islamic revolution and workers have engaged in some provocations; by infiltrating the workers and the unemployed youth they have poisoned the minds of the members of society. Their rallies are an indication of the fact that such individuals have begun provocations right at the time when the government is in the process of rapidly providing employment facilities for the unemployed; at present many groups have been absorbed in the employment market. Unfortunately, some counterrevolutionary elements have infiltrated the unemployed, most of whom visit job centers with good intention and prevented them from taking up any constructive work.

SHIRAZ FRIDAY IMAM ASKS PEOPLE TO PREVENT DIVISION

GF131342 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Text] Friday prayers in Shiraz were led by Ayatollah Abdul Hoseyn Dastgheyb at Shiraz University, where thousands of people gathered to pray. Among those attending the prayer service were those individuals and groups who had participated in yesterday's march.

In his speech, the Friday imam announced the readiness of Iran's 20 million mobilized people to destroy the enemies of Islam and Iran. The Friday imam also asked the people to prevent any division within the country. While welcoming Sunday's march, which is going to be held to commemorate the severance of relations with the United States, Ayatollah Dastgheyb asked the people to particpate in the march.

PROSECUTOR GENERAL BANS FIREARMS IMPORTS

LD121808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 12 Apr 80

[Excerpts] According to the central news bureau, Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Qoddusi, the prosecutor general, in a statement issued today banned the import and sale of hunting rifles and firearms. The statement said:

In order to facilitate the issue of disarmament and prevent any abuse by counterrevolutionaries, until further notice the Islamic Revolution Prosecutor General bans the import and sale of all types of weapons and hunting and sidearms.

BANI-SADR VISITS AHVAZ TO REVIEW PROJECTS

LD140406 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 14 Apr 80

[Text] Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, arrived in Ahvaz heading a delegation to inspect and investigate and review the projects in Khuzestan Province, at 2130 last night.

UN SPOKESMAN ON WORK OF FACTFINDING COMMISSION

WA161430 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 24-30 Mar 80 pp 22-26

[Claude Khury interview with Samir Sanbar, spokesman on the UN commission on Iran, in Beirut; date not given]

[Text] [Question] How would you evaluate the results of the U.N. commission's visit to Iran?

[Answer] Before one can evaluate the success or failure of the visit it is necessary to first know the purpose of the commission. In this case the commission was one of inquiry, with a specific mandate from the secretary general.

Their primary mission was a fact-finding one--to hear Iran's grievances and pave the way for an early solution to the crisis between Iran and the United States.

The U.N. commission, with the active cooperation of the Iranian authorities, undertook its task regarding the consideration of all of Iran's grievances, and it is still prepared to receive any other documentation or relevant material or hear further grievances.

So, very briefly, I can evaluate the visit as having made progress. The commission performed its function in an excellent manner. And when I say this, I am quoting the Iranian foreign minister.

The next step is for the commission to confer with the U.N. secretary general, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, concerning the developments in Iran to date.

One phase has been completed--the initial visit to Iran--and now they are entering the second phase--that of a conference with the secretary general. Yes, I can say that the commission made some headway.

[Question] But are you prepared to say that the results were positive?

[Answer] I would say that they are positive results, but not complete.

It would be impractical to assume that a group of five very distinguished people could walk into Tehran, collect every hostage and go back home, and I don't think that is what was expected of them.

The commission's mandate was clear, and I have explained just what that mandate was. They were working towards the creation of an atmosphere in which negotiations could be conducted--which I think they did. And I think they did achieve some positive, though not conclusive, results.

[Question] What comes next?

[Answer] As I said, the next step is to confer with the secretary general and work out with him the next phase of the commission's task.

Of course, one cannot rule out the idea of another visit to Tehran by the commission. As you know, the commission is expected to issue its report. And in the present circumstances, I don't think the report will be issued. This report can only be released when the commission has a complete picture of the situation. At this time, the commission members are not in a position to issue the report. They are still in the process of consultations, clarifications and identifying their next step clearly.

[Question] But shouldn't the next step be working for the release of the hostages and investigating the alleged U.S. role in the crimes committed by the shah?

[Answer] The commission undertook an elaborate investigation into the violations of human rights under the former regime and also into the financial questions relating to the former regime.

They met with the governor of the Bank of Iran, who provided them with documents to aid in their investigations. They met with the attorney general of Tehran and with a number of jurists and several noted victims of the former regime. All those people provided the commission members with material to be studied.

They also met over 2,000 mutilated victims, each a painful sight and each with a story to tell.

The question of seeing the hostages only arose because Iran expressed a desire that the commission see all the hostages. The Revolutionary Council took a decision that the commission should see all the hostages. And the Iranian foreign minister asked the commission to stay a few extra days so that this decision could be applied.

So there was talk about seeing the hostages and the commission had expected to see them. The report would therefore be incomplete if there were no indication of the commission's visit to the hostages. So the report has not yet been published.

But as I said before, the commission did conduct thorough investigations into the violations of human rights, cultural freedom, etc., under the former regime.

[Question] Did the commission receive assurances while it was waiting in Geneva, or before that, that it would be allowed to visit the U.S. Embassy hostages?

[Answer] Yes, the commission had the firm impression that it would be allowed to see the hostages. In fact, as I said, the secretary general has stated that it was Iran who expressed the desire to have the commission visit and see all the hostages.

[Question] Are you saying that the commission received assurances?

[Answer] I won't go into the technicalities of this matter. All I will say is that the commission was certain that it would see all the hostages.

[Question] Didn't the mandate also require the commission to investigate the role of the U.S. in the crimes committed over the past quarter of a century under the shah's regime?

[Answer] The commission's mandate was to hear Iran's grievances, and those covered a lot of ground. The commission's work in that regard, of course, depends on what the Iranian authorities have to offer.

I won't speculate on the intentions of the Iranian authorities. All I will discuss is what relates to the U.N. commission. The U.N. commission's work is to deal with materials submitted to it, or with the people it sees, such as the victims, or with reports from officials.

As I said, the grievances of Iran are vast, and a great deal depends on what the Iranian authorities present to the commission. The commission members cannot deal with more than the Iranian authorities give them as far as material is concerned.

The material presented to the commission will guide the commission on its search for evidence.

[Question] You say Iran's grievances cover a lot of ground. Didn't the commission look into the role the U.S. allegedly played in the crimes committed against the Iranian people during the shah's regime? After all, this was Iran's main demand.

[Answer] What the commission saw as grievances could be divided into three categories.

The first category would be that of the tortured individuals--and this could be determined by their physical appearance. These were clearly victims of the former regime. The links of the former regime with another country were not evident in the case of torture victims.

The second category would include jurists, professors, etc., who also had points to make regarding the violation of human rights and cultural freedom. This category could possibly provide links between the former regime and outside powers, as well as covering internal Iranian questions.

The third category included the documents submitted to the commission members by the attorney general, the governor of the Central Bank and various other Iranian officials. Again, these documents could have produced evidence of links with some U.S. citizens.

But the commission has not yet prepared its report and as long as the commission's work is not complete, the report cannot be published. Some of the documents submitted to the commission members may have included certain references to U.S. involvement, but we must wait for the report.

[Question] Would you say that the commission's failure to see the hostages was due to internal Iranian affairs or to a misunderstanding of the commission's mandate (i.e., Iran insisting on the investigation of the crimes committed during the shah's regime and the role the U.S. had to play in this, while the U.S. was insisting on the panel securing the release of the hostages first)?

[Answer] First of all, I object to the word "failure." I will say that the commission's inability to see the hostages, as expected, was due to several factors. There was no misunderstanding of the commission's mandate, because the Iranian authorities worked closely with the commission.

I won't speculate on this, but probably certain circles were not really aware of what the commission's role was in the politically emotional atmosphere which existed during this period before the parliamentary elections.

It probably wasn't clear to certain elements that the commission was in Iran to hear Iranian grievances. They may not have understood what the mandate of the commission was.

But I discovered during our stay in Tehran that there was an increasing awareness on the importance of the role of the commission. The credibility of the commission and its work definitely increased.

One cannot deny that internal politics eventually did have some influence on the question of the commission seeing the hostages--especially with the elections approaching.

[Question] Do you think the fact that there are several different spheres of influence in Iran had anything to do with preventing the commission from seeing the hostages?

[Answer] I don't have any inside knowledge relating to spheres of influence.

I am very impressed by the tremendous influence that the spiritual leader of Iran, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, has on the Iranian population and officials.

I don't want to go into Iran's politics. But obviously there was a difference of opinion between the Islamic students and the foreign minister of Iran, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, in the way this matter should have been handled. But I repeat, I do not wish to discuss internal Iranian politics.

In fact, it was a question of procedure. The internal discussions in Iran over the procedure to be followed was one of the things which probably prevented the commission from seeing the hostages. Although it was Iran's expressed desire that the commission see the hostages, it was at the same time important for the commission to avoid interfering in local Iranian politics.

[Question] Do you think this question of procedure was the principal factor that prevented the commission from seeing the hostages?

[Answer] I would say that the question of procedure was not the main reason, but it was an important one. The other reasons involved internal and international developments which I would rather not go into.

[Question] Can you tell me if the commission actually did look into the U.S. role in Iran under the shah?

[Answer] As I said, it was a question of whatever documents were submitted to the commission. There may have been some references to this matter in the documents submitted to the commission and there may have been some accusations along those lines among the victims. But I will not make any reference to the contents of the report, for the simple reason that the report has not yet been issued.

[Question] Did the commission seek an audience with Ayatollah Khomeyni?

[Answer] There was no official request by the commission for such an audience for several reasons, one of them being that the ayatollah was in the hospital when the commission arrived. His doctors advised him to avoid cumbersome visits during his hospitalization.

Obviously, if the occasion had arisen, it would have been a pleasure for them to meet the ayatollah.

Also, as you know, programs such as that of the commission are arranged in complete coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. If the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had thought such a meeting was appropriate, they would have suggested it.

In any case, I don't think the fact that he was in the hospital and did not see the commission is an issue. The members of the commission did send their best regards and wishes for a speedy recovery to Ayatollah Khomeyni through the Foreign Ministry.

The commission members were received by the Iranian president, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who assured them they would have all possible cooperation. This was also the case with the Iranian foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh.

The day after their arrival, following meetings with the president and the foreign minister, the commission found it had enough basic information to start work without delay, and it did receive maximum cooperation from the Iranian authorities.

[Question] Why was the commission's visit to one of the three U.S. diplomats held at the Foreign Ministry kept a secret?

[Answer] It was not really kept secret. This matter was left to the Foreign Ministry to handle as it saw fit...first as a matter of courtesy and, second, to pave the way for further progress in the work of the commission.

This incident was in the hands of the Foreign Ministry. I checked with ministry officials, and it was agreed that the Foreign Ministry should handle the question.

You know the media became very much a part of the work of the commission during its visit and many things depended on the interplay between the media and the commission.

However, it was my belief that the media should not be a part of such complex situations, such as the visit to the U.S. diplomat in the ministry. I did not want it to be claimed that the media or the spokesman adversely affected the progress or any semblance of progress where the three hostages were concerned.

It was sometimes painful for me and frustrating for my colleagues in the press to keep to limited statements and information because we both felt we had the responsibility, as well as the professional duty, to report exactly what was happening. But at the same time one knows one has to be prudent and avoid anything that might adversely affect the work of the commission.

It is a tribute to the media that they did not really mess it up.

[Question] Did the press correspondents in Tehran know the commission met the three diplomats at the Iranian Foreign Ministry?

[Answer] We went to the Foreign Ministry almost every day, but the journalists were never allowed inside. However, they used to speculate, and they continue to speculate until now about this.

[Question] What was your most difficult task as spokesman of the commission?

[Answer] It was this matter that we were just talking about--the need to satisfy the public through the press combined with the sensitivity of the work of the commission, which required a great deal of quiet diplomacy.

Here we come to an important element in the whole concept of the U.N. operations: peacekeeping. As you know, the secretary general has conducted several diplomatic mediations. An essential part of their success has been dependent on remaining quiet. Exposure could adversely affect the negotiations.

[Question] How would you describe the attitudes of the Iranians toward you and the commission?

[Answer] I was overwhelmed by the real warmth and generosity of all those with whom I had contact in Iran. The foreign correspondents understood the difficulty of my task as spokesman, and they were all very cooperative and helpful. The official Iranian news agency, PARS, made it possible for us to present our opinions through the local press to all Iranian factions and political groups.

I found open doors wherever I went and was even given an audience by the so-called "extremist circles" which may have had misconceptions about the role of the commission. They gave me the opportunity to explain and were understanding and even developed a different, more positive view of the role of the commission.

The commission itself was also received very warmly by the official authorities. The foreign minister, by the very nature of his job of dealing with the commission, was very close to the group.

The official radio and television, after the first days of silence and careful observation, burst forth with elaborate support for the work of the commission, especially when the commission started receiving the mutilated victims. And after the first few days of indecision, the press started asking us questions. We made very substantial progress in that regard.

In fact, the important result of that visit to Tehran was the increasing public awareness of the U.N. structure during the sixties, seventies and onward and the U.N.'s role as an honest reflection of the international community. This awareness, of course, also included the work of the commission.

[Question] What was the reaction of the Islamic students?

[Answer] They issued statements about the commission. Toward the end, these statements, which some considered negative in tone, still reflected an understanding of the basics of the commission's work. Before we left, some of the students came to our hotel and wanted to give us documents.

[Question] Is it true that they wanted to see only Algeria's Mohamed Bedjaoui?

[Answer] That was a misunderstanding. They realized that the commission was leaving and they wanted to get the documents to the group. They went to Bedjaoui because he is the co-chairman.

But it seems to me that the mere fact that they wanted to give the documents to the commission was an indication of the usefulness of the commission's work.

[Question] What were your own impressions of Iran and of the scores of SAVAK victims you saw?

[Answer] The sight of the victims' sufferings was a most painful experience. But however painful it was, it was a necessary part of the work of the commission. It was a vivid image of what those people went through. You cannot read such things in documents. Those people must be seen. Those tragic images will certainly be in the minds of the members of the commission as they prepare their report.

[Question] Under what conditions, if any, do you expect the commission to return to Iran?

[Answer] When certain things have been further clarified.

[Question] Can you elaborate?

[Answer] No, I cannot go into details. But there is a likelihood that the commission will return to Tehran.

[Question] In the near future?

[Answer] We hope so. Yes.

[Question] In one month?

[Answer] We hope it will be in one month's time. If it is possible.

[Question] Did you have the impression that the release of the U.S. hostages will have to await the outcome of the parliamentary elections and a decision from Parliament?

[Answer] The elections are still going on. Let's see what this first round will lead to. If the lines are drawn more clearly, the situation can be dealt with more clearly. Obviously once there is a parliament and a government, the commission's dealings with established authorities will be smoother.

[Question] So the commission will go once the Parliament is elected?

[Answer] This is being considered.

[Question] Do you believe that the hostages will finally be released?

[Answer] The secretary general is playing a crucial role in this by working to ease the tension between Iran and the United States. It will depend on several things. Let's wait and see. That is the best thing we can do. I suggest that any speculation would be either counterproductive or inaccurate.